### CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ERA. LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1, 1850.

To the Editor of the National Era : DEAR SIR: Fifteen minutes after I had dropped into the post office my last letter to you, giving you the terrible news of the squatter difficulties, had, "according to order," buckled on belts and knapsack, shouldered my musket, and was on the way to Sacramento city. The night before, an earnest request from the citizens had arrived here that assistance should be sent them, as greater troubles were anticipated, and they had no force to quiet them. About a hundred and fifty of us obeyel the summons, and started for Sacramento to protect the outraged laws. The steamer "Senator" was placed at our free use, and we carried with us stout hearts, strong arms, and two thousand rounds of cartridges.

We left San Francisco about one o'clock, cheered on our journey by a thousand of our friends, and steering across the bay, after stopping a moment at Benicia, entered the beautiful Sacramento about 3 o'clock. My remembrance carried me back to the time, nearly two years since, when I last sailed over this Hudson of the West. It was in a little open launch, when full of youthful hope and gorgeous dreams, I was on my any?. Lilen hills of the Sierra Nevada Then the journey eccupied eight days, and other,

surface was unrippled save by the graceful leap of some sportive fish and the light wave caused by our little boat; we sailed between banks covered by thick "tule" grass, through which the wild deer and antelope were bounding, and magnificent groves of lofty oaks, whose silence was then unbroken by the echoing sound of the woodman's axe. A seeming solitude rested upon the river, and Nature there was still the ruler.

How changed was it now! Instead of the little boat, with its slow wafting, I was speeding like a courser in a splendid floating mansion-whose harsh music had frightened the deer and antelope from their sunny haunts. The lofty oaks were lying fallen, and the woodman's cabin stood among them, and the river banks were washing by the big waves, which our boat threw on each side of her track. Towns and villages had sprung up as if by magic, and I saw, I will confess, with a certain degree of sorrow, that the Sacramento of the past was despoiled of many of A will have by the rude hand projection.

Benicia, which when I passed it two years ago, contained some twenty buildings, has grown into a city with three or four hundred houses. Thu scenery around it is beautiful in the extreme. The city is situated upon a plain, but backed by lofty hills. These hills and the plain at the side of them for thousands of acres are covered with a thick growth of wild oats, yellow as gold, and waving gracefully in the breeze. Opposite Benicia, in a quiet little nook, is the pretty village of Martinez, containing about a hundred buildings. Passing Benicia, which lies upon the straits of

Carquinez, we entered the Bay of Suisun into which empties the Sacramento. Above the head of the bay, and just where the San Joaquin empties its rushing waters into the Sacramento. on a broad level plain, lies the embryo city with the somewhat high sounding title of "New York of the Pacific." There are here some half dozen houses, and the principal inhabitants of the city are musquitoes of enormous size. When within about seventy miles of Sacramen-

to, we met the steamer Gold Hunter on her downward passage, and were informed that everything was quiet, that peace and order had been restored. We still continued our trip, however, and reached the levee at Sacramento city, at 11 P. M. As we neared our landing place, all on shore was silent as the grave; but as our wheels stopped and the us drawn up under arms upon the thurricane deck, a wild shout of joy burst from a thousand hearts. We waited with anxiety for the news, and the first we heard was that the Sheriff of the county had been killed that after noon, in the attempt to arrest a man, who it was supposed was one of the party who resisted the authorities the day previous. An attack had also been made upon a party of squatters that after-noon, and four of them were killed.

As the report which I sent you by the last steamer was in some portions necessarily incor-rect, I will give you the facts of this terrible af-fair. As I told you before, since the settlement of Sacramento city, Sutter's title has always been a matter of dispute, many intelligent and good citizens believing that he had no legal claim to the land. With this view many of the latter comers have fenced in and settled upon lots which have passed out of Sutter's hands. About a month since, a suit was brought before the county court for the ejectment of one of the squatters, and judgment being given for the plantiff, the defend-ant desired to take an appeal. This was denied by the Judge, on the ground that as the question of title was not here involved, the laws of the State did not allow an appeal. This was considered by the squatters as hard, and handbills to the following effect were immediately posted around the city:
"Outrage! Shall Judge Willis be dictator?

All true republicans are requested to meet on the levee this evening."

A meeting was held, some strenuous resolutions passed, and from that moment trouble commenced. On the afternoon of Wednesday, August 14th, a party of about forty squatters, armed to the teeth, undertook to regain possession of a lot on the levee from which one of their number had been ejected, and commenced removing some lum-ber which had been placed upon it. When about half through, they were stopped by a number of the citizens, who in the mean time, under the or-ders of the Mayor, had armed themselves. The

squatters then moved in military order up the principal street, and, when they had proceeded a few squares, were met by the Mayor, who ordered them to lay down their arms and disperse. This they refused to do, and immediately fired, four of the shots taking effect upon the Mayor, Hardin Bigclow, and dangerously wounding him. The citizens then fired, and in the melée, which lasted some five minutes, Mr Woodland, the City Assessor, who stood unarmed beside the Mayor, was instantly killed by a shot in the groin. Mr. James Harper was also severely wounded. Among the squatters, the first one killed was Jesse Morgan, from Millersville, Ohio. The horse of Malony, who was the leader of the squatters, was shot from under him, when he dismounted, and, endeavoring to exame was shot Powering to endeavoring to escape, was shot by Recorder Washington. Dr. Robinson, the prime mover of the whole affair, was very severely wounded, and taken prisoner. The squatters then dispersed, after one or two others were taken prisoners The city was immediately placed under martial law, and expresses sent to San Francisco and to the Governor at San Jose. The Lieutenant Governor started from Benicis, and brought up the next day a quantity of arms and ammunition. Things remained quiet during the night of the

On the afternoon of the 15th, after the burial of Assessor Woodland, the Sheriff, Joseph McKinney, hearing that a number of the rioters of the day previous were in a house at Brighton, about four miles distant, started for there with a party of twenty men. Proceeding to the house of a man named Allen, they found ten or twelve men, un-der arms. The Sheriff ordered them to lay down their arms and surrender; this they refused to do, and immediately commenced firing—mortally wounding the Sheriff at the first shot. Three squatters were killed, and three taken prisoners. Allen himself was severely wounded, but managed to escape, and made his way to Placerville, in the

This last encounter was about six hours before our arrival, and we were received as friends in We remained two days, receiving the hospitalities of the city, when, it being pretty generally understood that there would be no active service for us to perform, we returned to San

I have thus recounted these lamentable occurrences without note or comment. I do not consider that the question of the validity of Sutter's title is at all involved in the affair. These men resisted the law, and the law must be sustained. I hope that Congress may learn a lesson from this sad affair, and speedily extend over us laws which

will produce a more quiet and stable state of things amongst us.

The California, which arrived a week since The California, which arrived a week since, brought us the news of the death of General Taylor, and on Thursday last, his funeral obsequies were celebrated in our city with great pomp. A procession consisting of about three thousand people, composed of the Masons, Benevolent Societies, Military and Fire Companies, and the Corporation, marched through the principal streets, and after listening to an oration from Hon. Elean Heydenfelt, dispersed.

But thank the good Lord, the beautiful is the from the spoiler!

James Fulton was indifferent to no duty of philanthropy which in our age claims the devotion of the best lives among us, and he was negligent of no obligation arising out of the ordinary relations of life. He was as diligent in labor as he was fervent in spirit, and when he fell at his post, men felt that they had lost a leader and laborer not easy to be replaced. He was one of the most ac-

clining nearly to the ground. This is probably the first time that the Chinese have ever united in a procession with the "outside barbarians." The day previous, a quantity of tracts and portions of the scripture printed in their own language, were distributed to them upon the plaza, and with which they appeared highly delighted. They were then invited by the Mayor to join in the funeral procession.

the funeral procession. We have in San Francisco nearly a thousand Chinese, who have broken through the almost impassable wall of their country, and are among us the most quiet, peaceable, and industrious citizens. The effect that this encouragement of them will have cannot be told, especially as we hope, ere long, to have a direct steam communication between here and China.

The accession of Millard Fillmore to the Presidential Chair has given us new hopes—hopes which we fondly believe may not be blasted. Never had a President a better opportunity to use his influence for good, and render his name blessed, than has Millard Fillmore now.

The proposition of Mr. Soulé, to divide the State at the Missouri Compromise line, meets with but little favor in California, and we are glad to see that it was so promptly met by some of our prominent statesmen. If the object is to give a chance for slave territory south of the line. his labors will not be at all appreciated by the present inhabitants of that section. The Span-ish portion of the inhabitants of California who cupy that portion of the State have inherited. from what we are usually pleased to consider the tyrannical institutions of Mexico, a horror of our peculiar institution." Besides, upon the plea policy, slavery is entirely unnecessary there. mapies to the state system, but upon the other | pound.

or tobacco, two of the great slave staples, can be raised, is in the valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquin, hundreds of miles north of the ompromise line. The fact is, we do not want slavery to exist here. We have settled that point for ourselves already; and, if necessary, can settle it again the same manner. But we trust that the better sense of Congress will prevail in the whole matter, and that, ere many weeks, we may

be numbered among the States of our Union.

The news from the emigrants upon the plains is distressing. Thousands of them are lying destitute in the vicinty of Humboldt and Mary's river. Subscriptions to a large amount have been raised in many of the towns of the State, and two or three provision trains have already started for the relief of the sufferers.

Col. Adam Johnson, the Indian agent for the valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquin, has just returned from an official tour among the ountain Indians, and sends by this mail a report

to the Department.

Everything is quiet in the mining region, and with the fall of the waters prospects are improving. I saw, a day or two since, a "big weighing 18% pounds of pure gold with-Reuben Withers, who was tried for the murder of Reynolds, has just been acquitted, the witnesses for the prosecution having failed to appear. Mayor Bigelow's condition is very critical, and is doubted whether he recovers. I shall write you again on the 15th.

## LETTER FROM DR. WILLIAM ELDER.

PHILADELPHIA, October 4, 1850. Dr. Bailey: It has been in my heart ever since the death of James Fulton, Jr., to furnish for the Era some notice of his life and character which might express my own feelings and satisfy those of his friends who are your readers; but I could not bring a formal memoir within the proper limits, and I would not write a mere obituary eulogy of such a man.

Though you knew each other well, I think you were not personally intimate. Let me speak of him in those respects in which I enjoyed the opportunities of a more thorough acquaintance with

His residence was in a little rural village, consisting of a beautiful group of dwellings which grew up with him around the neighboring mansion houses of his own and of his wife's father. Other children of the two families, some intermarried, some single, with two or three households of warm friends, made the society of the hamlet; and a post office, a store, a good township library, a public hall, and a meeting house, with one or two establishments for ordinary domestic with whites, and, from what I have seen, I should manufactures, filled up the ground plan, and supplied the accessaries of industrial and social activity. Here James was born, here he lived, and now his body reposes in the midst of the spot which was his childhood's play-ground. It is a very beautiful place, and was a very happy one

before his new-made grave saddened the scene. There is an open grove of forest trees before the door of his dwelling. We have met him there so often, so nearly, so vividly, that the memory of the happy intercourse lingers there still, like a palpable presence. On the day of his burial, his friends, gathered from the whole country round, stood in clusters under those familiar shade trees. They had come to part with him, but their hearts first asked a meeting. He was brought out in his coffin and placed in their midst, that they might see him once more, and take their long, last, lingering look of the form and face so dear to them. The scene was full of solemn beauty. The air was pure and sweet as the outflowing affections of that great congregation, and the clear sunlight, softened by the shade of the trees, felt in tone with the grief-saddened reverence that our hearts offered to the sleeper before us. And how still, yet how conscious he looked! Disease had left no trace of its violence, and his features retained their wonted expression-the very play of those

warm affections which in death cannot die. It was more a cordial greeting than a last farewell. We had seen him so lately in full health, in almost unequalled physical strength, with the life laughing in every vein, and lightning along every nerve, that we could not make him DEAR sense of bereavement must come and deepen into reality as we miss him where we have always met him-in his hospitable home, in the neighbor hood conventions, in the field, and on the way wherever his business, industry, and benevolent activities, were accustomed to find or make their

I said it was hard to realize his death, becaus he was so strong, his energies so sound and vig-orous, his impulses, his intellectual industry, his strength of frame, and fulness of health, him a model man among a million. Alas! he overtasked the robust life that struggled for action and utterance within him; and neither he nor his friends were wise enough to see and understand it. How blind we are to familiar things! And when experience seems to contradict principles, how we neglect them till they terribly as

sert their truth and power.

James Fulton died at 37, because he had crowded a lifetime's labor into a mere moiety of his allotted time. It was a premature death, though so much was done and well done; for there remains so much for such strong hands, and clear heads, and good, brave hearts to do; and we stood as-tonished, helpless, and doubtful, when he was so suddenly wrenched away from his work, for it seemed like a breach in the truth and harmony of

James was born into the restraints of the wornout orthodoxies, but he early discerned and bravely obeyed the truth, and emancipated himself into a noble manhood. He lived and labored so wisely and so well, that he made it easier for the men around him to see the truth and perform their duty. Still, it seems hard to spare him ; nor will our faith so far submit to physical fact as quite to surrender him—for one cannot believe that such surrender him—for one cannot believe that such an accident as an untimely death can entirely divorce him from all the interests and efforts which were the main objects and ends of his life in the body. If the spirit itself does not perish, how can its loves die out of it, and all its habitual impulses and purposes expire? The belief that the spirit disembodied gets a higher and better adjustment to its work in the world, shoots a ray of light and its interest of each that the deathers of each that illustrates the joy into the darkness of sense, that illustrates the rocedure of Providence to our reason, while it econciles it to the demands of our affections. get indignant at the purblind materialism which denies the Unity of the Universe, and the unbroken oneness of "the whole family of heaven and earth," because it robs me of my brother, and and earth," because it robs me of my brother, and drives me out into the dark from the society of my kindred. If the sympathies of our own dead cannot reach us, then the life in heaven is crippled and maimed more than that of earth! If the spirit of a man disembodied cannot pierce through the veil to ours, access of the Divine is a thousand times more improbable and impossible, and earth receives none of the communicated life of heaven! But thank the good Lord, the beautiful is the But thank the good Lord, the beautiful is the true, and our dearest possessions are safest of all

Such is our loss. What is it to his wife in her such is air loss.

Such is air loss.

The such is a such as a such a such a such a such a such a such as a such a such as a such a such as a such the mourners of that desolated household. And the world which their loved one left so much in his debt for generous affection and earnest ser vice, will assuredly repay it in kindness to them.

### FROM THE FAR WEST.

PART LEAVENWORTH, Sentember 16, 1850. To the Editor of the National Era:

DEAR SIR: As I may not have another favor able opportunity of writing to you before I get to Santa Fe, I improve the present. To-morrow we expect to hoist our canvass, for a voyage over the plains; for, though we go by ox-power, and our vessels are not exactly "ship-shape," yet we find canvass an indispensable article. I fancy a fleet of the line would not make a much more imposing appearance than we will, when we get under way. The United States troops left the Fort this morning, for Santa Fe. The road from this to that place will, in a week or two hence, present an almost unbroken chain of caravans; and yet even these will not be able to transport all the freight now waiting for transportation. Freight from that portion of the country is in no degree. Fort Leavenworth to Santa Fe is 14 cents ner

> Fe, there are trains continually plying between Independence and Fort Laramie and the Salt Lake, which do a heavy business. Hugh N. Smith left Independence, in company with his brother, on last Thursday, for Santa Fe. I see by papers received in Independence, by last night's mail, that the Texas bill has passed both Houses of Congress, and that the Texan Senators and Representatives, with unparalleled magnanimity, have given their assent to it! I suppose the Fugitive bill will pass next; and if under the soothing effects of so many unctuous applications, the inflammation is not drawn out of Southern chivalry, it must have been alarmingly mortified. The Squire of Hudibras, though amazingly tame, had nevertheless at least one point at which his honor could be touched, as we learn from the following lines:

" But Hudibras gave him a twitch As quick as lightning, in the breech, Just in the place where honor's lodg'd, As wise philosophers have judg'd; Because a kick in that place more Hurts honor than deep wounds before.

But the Issacharine progeny of Northern doughfaces are unique. There is no point at which their honor can be touched. Kick them where you will, (provided you are a slaveholder.) spur them as you may, they have but one remonstrance: "Am I not thine ass, upon which thou hast ridden ever since I was thine unto this day?" For the sake of her own honor, for humanity's sake, if the Northern People have any thistlepatches, let them call home their donkeys. It is wonderful how untiring the slavery-prope

gandists are in devising means (and executing them) for extending the area of slavery, and perpetuating their power. Their eternal vigilance in this respect has scarcely any parallel, except in Northern apathy and servility. While the Wil-mot Proviso is denounced by Northern politicians mot Proviso is denounced by Northern politicians of the Hunker school, as a chimera that has been superseded by the laws of physical geography, the slavery-propagandists are insidiously extending their area, regardless of all such imaginary lines. On the one hand, plying the timid with the lash, and the mercenary with Texas scrip, they dismember New Mexico of millions of acres, in depression of all right hand it over the require. rogation of all right, hand it over to maranding Texas, to be converted into slave territory, and patriotically pay her a bonus of ten millions to take it, lest she should whip the General Government. On the other hand, they are insidiously peopling this whole territory, (known a few years since as the Territory of Nebraska,) and stocking it with slaves. There is not, perhaps, a more de-lightful country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, judge that a majority of them have slaves. I have not yet been in a white family, save one, or passed ment; and my own opinion is, that such a transfer is inevitable, and that before many years. But, before it is transferred, slavery will have fixed its relentless grasp upon it, and will claim it by right of pre-occupation; and then there will be another compromise, in which Slavery will get all she

I have said that I believe a transfer of this Territory to the Government inevitable. From what I have been able to learn from intercourse with the missionaries here, as well as with the people. am convinced that the whole policy of the Government with regard to the Indians must be changed, before they can be ever civilized, much less christianized. One of the barriers to their elevation is, that they have too much land. If Government would take an enumeration of all the Indians, and apportion to each family, or to each individual, as much land as would, by a proper cul-tivation, yield a competency; make each individual's possession inalienable; confine them to their own possessions, and make them feel that they were to depend upon that resource for a subsist-ence; and then extend over them a wholesome government—it would accomplish more for their civilization and christianization in ten years than than it has ever yet done in the whole history of our Indian treaties and Indian missions.

ious introduction of slavery into this Territory, will serve to awaken further inquiry. I believe it was Daniel Webster who once said, "Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty." Pity that Argus should have fallen to sleep! Yours, truly,

# FIRST CASE UNDER THE FUGITIVE SLAVE

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, September 27.

Before Commissioner Gardiner.

James Hamlet, a colored man, the slave of Mrs. Brown, of Baltimore, who ran away from her about two years since, was this morning arrested in this city, by the U. S. Marshal, on the claim of Mrs. Brown's agent, and in a few hours after his arrest the case was examined and the following evidence adduced :

timore, State of Maryland; I am 39 years old; am a clerk in a shot manufactory at Baltimore; I know James Hamlet; he is the slave of Mary Brown, my mother-in-law, who resides in Baltimore; I knew Hamlet about 20 years; he left his mistress about two years ago; he left the premises where our family reside at Baltimore. Mrs. Brown is entitled to Hamlet's services, as a slave, for life; she never parted with him voluntarily; she came into possession of him by the will of John J. Brown, her-deceased husband.

[An extract from Mr. Brown's will was here put in evidence.] Examination continued -she held him from the

time she inherited him until he escaped. The man present is the same James Hamlet Gustavus Brown, examined. Reside in New York; am 25 years old; I am a clerk in this city Resided at Baltimore before coming to this city. I know Hamlet since a boy; he is the slave of my mother. She is entitled to his services under the will of my father; Hamlet left her some two years since, in Baltimore; I saw him several times within the last six months in this city; I saw him first in April last; my mother is still entitled to him, never having parted with him; the man present is the James Hamlet of whom I speak. Mr. Asa Child appeared at this stage of the examination, to protect the rights of the slave, and cross-examined Mesers. Clare and Brown; but elicited nothing to contradict their direct exam-

Mr. Child then said he believed that all the forms of law, appertaining to the case, had been complied with.

Mr. Gardiner then decided that the slave should

be given up to the claimant's agent, and signed the under and by virtue of the Acts of Congress of February 20th, 1812, March 1st, 1817, and Sep-tember 27th, 1789, on the oath of Thomas J. Clare, of the city of Baltimore, charging that James Hamlet, a person held to service or labor in the State of Maryland, did, on or about the month of October, 1848, escape into another State of the United States from the said State of Maryland, and from Mary Brown, a resident of the city of Baltimore in said State, to whom his service or

seal of the Baltimore County Court, whereby he will be honored by every man who can appreciate was duly authorized by the said Mary Brown, the claimant of the said fugitive person, to take pos-session of and hold for her us; and benefit the

"And whereas, upon such charge being made as aforesaid, I, the said Commissioner, did issue my warrant, in due form of law, for the arrest of the said James Hamlet: And whereas the said James Hamlet has been brought before me, the said Commissioner, and the case heard, in accor-

dance with the provisions of the statute:

"Now I do certify that satisfactory proof has been produced before me, by the depositions of Thomas J. Clare, of Baltimore, and Gustavus Brown, of the city of New York, and by an extract from the will of John G. Brown, of the city of Baltimore, duly authenticated, that the service of labor of the said James Hamlet is due for life greater population.) than any sister State! unto the said Mary Brown, of the city of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland; that the said James Hamlet escaped from the State of Maryland in which such service or labor was due, to the State of New York, in which he has been arrested; and that the person in regard to whom such testimony has been produced is the said James Hamlet: "And therefore, by virtue of the power in me

vested by the act of Congress in this behalf, I do authorize the said Mary Brown, or the said Thomas J. Clare, her attorney, to use such reasonable force and restraint as may be necessary, under the circumstances of the case, to take and remove the said James Hamlet, the fugitive person aforesaid, back to the State of Maryland whence he escaped as aforesaid.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my ( ) and and seat, this seventh day of September, one ) thousand eight hundred and bity.

Mr. Clare, the slave owner's agent, then demanded that the Commissioner would, in accordance with the law, give him a sufficient force to conduct the slave back to Maryland.

Mr. Gardiner then informed him he must make an affidavit that he feared an attempt would be made to rescue the slave while on his way from this State to Marvland, and that on his making such affidavit, a sufficient force would be given to prevent it.

Mr. Clare then made the necessary affidavit, and the United States Commissioner ordered the slave into custody of the United States Marshal, with directions to him to provide a sufficient force to guard the slave on his way back. The United States Marshal immediately deputed a sufficient number of his officers for the purpose. accompanied by whom, and his owner's agent, the slave was immediately taken from the city, on his way to Maryland .- Journal of Commerce

THE CRAYON READING BOOK, comprising selections fr the various writings of Washington Irving, prepared for the use of schools. Published by George P. Putnam New York, and for sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington techis antention is rando from all of Irving's works, it embraces a great variety of topics, such as cannot but excite the attention and interest of ished style. The beauty and graphic clearness of Irving's writings give them an inexpressive charm for the young as well as the old; we are, tion, which we commend to the favorable notice of teachers and parents.

JENNY LIND is driving people crazy. The first ticket for the concert at Providence (R. I.) sold at | Lukes. auction for \$650. It was bought by some fellow who seemed anxious to make a bigger fool of himself than any of his kidney in New York or

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.—The United States mail steamship Southerner, which arrived at New York last Friday night from Charleston, reports a terrible calamity. When about 160 miles from New York, on a pitch-dark night, she came into collision with the barque Israel Meade, Captain T. R. Brown, from New York, for Savannah. The barque was immediately sunk, and only seven out of thirty-three persons aboard were saved.

EDWARD EVERETT has presented \$1,000 to the new City Free Library, Boston.

RESULT IN VERMONT.—The Vermont Patriot gives full returns of the election in Vermont, troduced into this world-a world which is the from which it appears that the Democrats will theatre of conflict between God and Satan-while have 9 in the Senate, 100 in the House, and the Whigs, 21 in the Senate, 125 in the House. This gives the Whigs 37 majority on joint ballot. Last year they had about fifty.

TEXAS -Almost the entire press of Texas is of opinion that the act of Congress defining the boundary of the State will be satisfactory to the

HON JOHN P. HALE IN VIRGINIA -The Rich. mond Times, noticing the arrival in Richmond of a number of members of Congress, says:

"The distinguished champion of Free Soil, Senator John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, was one of the passengers, and, we believe, is now in our city. Southerners who have never seen him will be surprised to find what a pleasant and amiable countenance he has. We doubt not he will be treated everywhere in Virginia with becoming hospitality, and we hope he will satisfy himself by ocular monstration how abominable his doctrines

EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE OF MIS. sissippi-Governor Quitnam has called an extra session of the Legislature of Mississippi, to meet on the 18th of November ensuing. The grounds on which he rests the propriety of the call is, the admission of California into the Union, and the abolition of the slave trade in the District, both, in his judgment, involving a violation of the rights of the South.

THE NUMBER of letters received at the New York Post Office from Europe during the quarter ending on the 30th ultimo was 310,943, and from California during the same time 115,340. The number sent to Europe during the quarter was 363,100, and to California 131,558—making the total received and despatched 920,941. By an arrangement between the New York and Collins's line of steamers, there will be a weekly mail t Liverpool during the winter.

FATHER MATHEW arrived at St. Louis on the 23d ultimo, and is the guest of the Right Rev. Bishop Kendrick. He preached at the Cathedral, and by his eloquence, mildness, and unaffected modesty, made a very favorable impression. He was to devote the ensuing week to the administration of the pledge. He has given the pledge to over a quarter of a million since he has been in our country, and in New Orleans alone 14,000.

SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE IN BRAZIL -From Rio Janeiro we learn, by a late arrival, that no little excitement prevailed in consequence of the destruction of certain Brazil vessels said to be engaged in the slave trade. The reason which England sets up for this proceeding is said to be the bad faith of Brazil in professing a desire for the suppression of the slave trade all the while that she is encouraging it; and the summary acts of the British fleet seem to have had the de-

sired effect; for we read in a letter to the Com-mercial here, dated July 30, that— "The Senate and Chamber of Deputies held a secret session on the 12th instant, remodelled their laws with reference to this traffic, and made the most stringent laws against the future importation of slaves. The people everywhere acknowledge their past remissness; and it has been intimated to those engaged in the slave trade that they must withdraw their capital, as the Government can no longer consent to be embroiled with other nations by endeavoring to throw around slave-traders the national protection. New York Ermess.

# MICHIGAN FREE SOIL CONVENTION.

JACESON, Tuesday, Sept. 24. NOMINATIONS:

For Secretary of State, George Masten, Kent County.

For Auditor-General, George Coe, Branch Co. For Attorney-General, Austin Blair. For Tressurer, George T. Clark. For Superintendent of Public Institutions, Sam-

nel Barstowe of Wayne.
For Justices, Henry Chapman of Wayne, Alexander R. Tiffany and Charles Draper of Oakland.
The Convention has not yet adjourned.

MANLY.

tive and efficient of those who have made Chester county famous for its reform spirit throughout the produce before me a certain power of attorney in writing, acknowledged and certified under the seal of the Baltimore County Court, whereby he seal of the Balti

#### For the National Era "TO WHAT DOES SLAVERY TEND ?" - NO. 2.

One of the very worst features of Negro Slavery in the United States is the injury it inflicts upon the white and free population in the States where it prevails!

Let us take for example the once fair and prosperous State of Virginia, if you please. She was one of the first settled, one of the largest in domin, enjoying a better climate, more fertile and fruitful soil, (by nature,) with more abundant navigable waters, and many more latent sources of wealth and prosperity (and had at one time a Non, how stand her once fertile fields, her

growing cities, and flourishing commerce, her once enlightened and refined society and statesmen, her schools, academies, colleges, and church-Contrast her entire condition with the empire State, once her miner, or even with Ohio, very much her junior!
In Virginia, "Slave labor" has ruined the soil,

prevented the growth of villages and cities, retarded the arts and sciences, tocked up the spirit of laudable ambition and enterprise spread an obscure veil of indolence, ignorance, darkness, and night, over her sunny plains and rich valleys that will require years of active free industry to remove! while the stendy, continual, and rapid growth of all the free States speak in unmistakable tone of argumentative thunder against the a lang mined curse of Slavery and " Slavery Distance By or 1840

# For the National Era.

The Fourth Annual Meeting of this Society

· AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

was held in Rochester, N. Y., on the 24th and 25th inst., in the State street Congregational Church, William Jackson of Massachusetts, presiding. The attendance, though not large, was highly respectable, both in numbers and persons. The afternoon of the 24th was occupied, chiefly, in hearing a statement of the receipts and expenditures, and the Annual Report of the Executive committee. It appeared by the abstract read by the Treasurer, Lewis Tappan, that the receipts of the past year exceeded the receipts of the previous year, \$3,100; the aggregate being \$26,159.56; and that the sum has been wholly expended in sus taining the different missions, in sustaining the monthly paper, in conpensation to agents, the secretary, the office. &c. The balance unexpended being only \$22. In the absence of the corresponding Secretary,

occasioned by recent severe illness, the annual report the reading of which occupied the close attention of the meeting for two hours, was read by air. Tappain. It appears that are auditor of foreign missions now under the care of the A. M. A., is five; the number of stations, ten, the number of stations. the pupil, and meet the approval of teachers who ber of ordained assistants, twelve; male assistants, twenty; number of laborers sent out from this country, forty-three number appointed last year, ten; number of missionaries under appointment, seven; whole num-ber employed in the foreign field, or about to therefore, much gratified in seeing this compila- go there, fifty-one; and the whole number of churches gathered, nine. One missionary has died the past year-Mrs. Brooks, in Africa. Missions are established at Kaw-Mendi, Africa; Bangkok, Siam : Sandwich Islands : Jamacia : and among the Ojibue Indians at Cass and Winnepeg Twenty-three missionaries have been sustained

in whole or part in the home field the past year, viz: In Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Michi gan, Kentucky, and New York, and one mission ary to the colored population of the city of New York. A missionary is now on his way to New Mexico. Two colporteurs have been employed in Kentucky, alternately, to distribute the Bible to the slaves. Encouraging statements were made respecting the good effected in the foreign and home fields; the churches formed; the souls con-verted; the number of children in Sabbath In the evening the annual sermon was preached

by Rev. C. B. Boynton of Cincinnati, in the First Baptist Church, where a large audience appeared be much gratified. The text was Matt. 10th chap 34th verse-"Think not that I am come to send peace on earth : I come not to send peace,

In introducing this subject, Mr. Boynton remarked that, if a system of governs true harmony will be the final, agitation and war must be the immediate result. This he consider ed the meaning of the text. In unfolding the idea which he had thus evolved, he proceeded by a course of forcible argumentation, to show 1st. That whenever, in the past, a religion truly reflecting the Divine character has been preached, commotion and conflict have been the most striking and moral conquest and peace, though the ultimate, only the subsequent, and often the least obvious results. The examples and the preaching of the prophets, of Christ, of the spostles and of primitive Christian ministers, established this point. 2d. That whenever an impure Gospel, one failing to express the Divine character in all respects, to oppose all sin and maintain all righte ousness, has been declared, an amnesty from vio-lent hostilities has been the apparent, but defeat the actual result. The histories of the preaching of the Jesuits, of the efforts of a timeserving church, since the Reformation, and of the operations of Missionary Societies which have esitated to rebuke such sins as slavery, polygamy,

and caste, proved this position. In applying his subject, the gentleman showed that this, though a period rife with time-serving religion and temporizing religious instrumentali-tics, is yet a time eminently fit for the propagation of an uncompromising Gospel, and that the present, though stormy, is seed-time for a gloriou

future. The speaker considered the principles of the society he was addressing, truthful exponents of the divine character, and its plans just represen-tatives of the true Gospel method. In conclusion, he exhorted his brethren of the society to maintain their organization, because both of its principles and of its adaptation to the necessities of the times, assuring them that to be steadfast was to succeed. On Wednesday, the Association held two ses-sions in the State street church, when the following set of resolutions, presented by the committe

whom the report was committed, were read and discussed. RESOLUTIONS.

1 Resolved. That in view of the increase of the resources, members, and mi-sionaries of the Asso-ciation, the conversion of the sinners, and the successful promulgation of the principles of Peace, Temperance, Freedom and Holiness, we are called upon by the God of Missions to be grateful for His continued smiles, to acknowledge our dependence upon His grace, and to consecrate ourselves our property, and influence, more entirely to His

service.
2. Resolved. That we are more than ever im pressed with the importance of this Association, humble though it be in the sight of men in its origin and history, and with the necessity of its continuance and enlargement, believing that in principles similar to those it has put forth and endeavored to practice, is the life and prosperity of all missionary efforts, and all attempts to conourselves embarked in a permanent enterprise for the promotion of the missionary cause, which we believe to be agreeable to the mind of Christ, and adapted to the necessities of the world

3. Resolved, That this Association, in the pros ecution of its work, sims to promulgate the principles of Him who "came to preach deliverance to the captives," to "open the prison doors to them that are bound," to relieve the oppressed, to enlighten the ignorant, to abolish elevate men to the enjoyment of equal rights; and that it feels bound to adopt and inculcate righteous principle, which may in the providence of God be brought before the consideration of His people.

4. Resolved, That we regard it as a lamentable fact that the Missionary cause is by no means advancing relatively with the increase of wealth, learning, and intelligence; with improvements in the arts and sciences; with the facilities of com-mercial and worldly enterprise; and that the church is called upon by the principles of Christianity, and the moral wants of the age, to exhibit a more self-denying devotedness in things pertaining to the kingdom of the Redeemer, than is ex hibited by the world in its pursuit after wealth

and honor.
5. Resolved, That while the conversion of the world is an enterprise which demands a far greater outlay of property and a much stronger rein-forcement of laborers, than has ever yet been witnessed, yet no amount of pecuniary resources, and no array of numbers, learning, talents, or influence, can be of the least value, without a spirit of humble reliance on God, fixed and unwavering adherence to Christian principles, and an intel-ligent application of these principles to all the duties, relations, and responsibilities of human

We learn with pleasure that Col. Thomas L.

Kane of this city promptly resigned his office of
United States Commissioner, on receiving information of the passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill,
requiring U. S. Commissioners to aid in the capture and return of fugitive slaves; declaring his

o. Resolved, That the only true method of effecting a reformation of the church, is to be found
in a greater spirit of self-denial, non-conformity
to the world, prayer, and consocration to God,
with a supreme regard to His law; and that these
necessarily receive the Divine approbation, manifested in the effusion of the Holy Spirit, the con-

tion of Christianity, and in all the responsibilities, labors, and duties of human life, the law of God is to be held paramount to all human compacts, constitutions, and statutes, the law above all laws, the source and the essence of all binding law hence no wicked and unjust enactment is to be held binding upon the conscience, and no man is at liberty to assist in its execution, or to relat efforts in the discharge of any of the duties God has enjoined, in consequence of any legislative

S. Resolved. That no duties of Christianity are more sacred and binding than those of remembering them that are in bonds as bound with them, of hiding the outcasts, of not beraying him that wandereth, of being a covert to him from the face of the spoiler, and of exercising hospitality and extending aid to the fugitive from unrighteous oppression. 9. Resolved, That our warm sympathies, prayers

and assistance are due to those magnanimous men, who, in the exercise of their inalienable rights and the religion which it is our privilege to pro-fess, practice, and propagate, have hazarded their liberties, and are now incarcerated, for no crime but that of obeying God, and showing mercy to

10. Resolved. That we believe the Christianity of the nation is about to be tested in view of the late act of Congress for the recovery of fugitive slaves, which appears equally at variance with the principles of this Association, the Constitution of the country, and the law of God; and that, as Christians, we do selemnly covenant with each other and our colored brethren, that we cannot ones it nor thy law that evidency concravenes the higher law of our Maker, whatever

nimity-officers for the new year were chosenand the meeting was closed with solemn prayer to

the God of missions.

In the evening a public meeting was held in the First Baptist Church, where, after prayer by Rev S. W. Streeter, an attentive audience ed for nearly threeho urs to addreses by Mr. Bard well, general agent of the Ojibus mission, Mr. Tefft, who is about to join the Mendi mission, Messrs. Boynton, Goodell and Miner. The meeting was closed by singing the Missionary Hymn and the Benediction. The most delightful armony prevailed throughout all the meetings the principles of the association were simply dis-cussed, and a spirit of brotherly love, of faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, seemed to fill all hearts; and a most marked determination to sustain this organization, established as the uncompromising opponent to all "organic" and other sins, was

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on Natural History, Descriptions of Natural Scenery Sketches of Travel, and Notices of New Books for children. we shall converse with them, in language adapted to the comprehension, about the important events of the presen but we think we do not mistake the taste or capacity of young people, when we suppose them to feel some interest in the world they live in, beyond the nursery, the school room, and the play-ground. It shall also be our care to inbeing of mankind. Freedom, Peace, and Temperance, shall receive our earnest advocacy. Teaching our readers t sympathize with the oppressed, and weep with the suffer ing, we hope to awaken in them a generous abborrence of al wrong, and an earnest love and reverence for all that is jus

man, we cannot forget the supreme obligations due to the great Father and Benefactor of all. We hope to succeed in adapting our paper to all ages of wonth; so that while the elder brothers and sisters have full share of our attention, the little ones shall not be for gotten. They are our special favorites, and shall be cared for accordingly.

and pure; and, while thus inculcating the lessons of love to

To secure variety of entertainment, we have engaged, as distinguished writers, peculiarly qualified to minister to the wants of Youth. Among them, we are at liberty to name T. S. Arthur and Emma D. E. N. Southworth. In shore re hope to make the paper just such a "Friend" as youn people will be giad to see, and sorry to part with. As this Prospectus may reach many of the former friends and patrons of the "Youth's Monthly Visiter," a paper

which we established and edited for nearly three years, Cincinnati, we cannot forbear expressing the great pleasure it will give us to renew our former intercourse with the The little children who then received the "Visiter" as But they will perhaps find some little brother or sister. ousin to whom they may introduce us as an old friend. The first number will be issued on the first of November The terms will be-fifty cents a year for a single copy five copies for two dollars; or, every person forwarding

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CHARLES D WILLIAMS M. D., Professor of Instintes and Practice of Homeopathy.

LEWIS DODGE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica nd Medical Jurisprudence.

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EDWIN C. WITHEREL, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

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# THE AMERICAN REFORM MEDICAL INSTI-

TUTION.

Of Louisville, Kentucky THE General Assembly of the State of Kentucky passes an act chartering this College with ample powers, and the board of trustees have organized and appointed the following the control of the college with a second or the

he board of trustees have organized and appointed the following Familty:
Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery, J. H.
ORDAN, M. D. Ticket, § 15.
Professor of Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Toxicology, to be
illed. Tickets, § 15.
Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Medical
lotany, C. J. CHILDS. M. D. Tickets, § 15.
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Ticket, § 15.
Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medical Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine, Physical Diognosis, and Pathology, J. BEEMAN, M. D. Descri, \$15.

dren, A. H. BALORIDGE, M. H. Ticket, S.

The resolutions were adopted with great unaminity—officers for the new year were chosen—

| WALTERS, M.D. Ticket \$15
| Demonstrator of Anatomy and Pro-senter, to be appointed. Demonstrator of Anatomy and Pro-least, \$5. Matriculation fee, \$5. Graduating fee, \$25. Matriculation fee, \$5.

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and Physiology.

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LORENZO E. JONES, M. D., Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

BENJAMIN I. HILL, M. D., Surgery and Obstetries.

I GIBSON JONES, M. D., Theory and Practice of

ledicine.

WOOSTER BEACH, M. D., Emeritus Professor of linical Medicina.

ony and Surgical Prosecutor.

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BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE AND THE BRITISH

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE AND THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

O WING to the late revolutions and counter-revolutions among the nations of Europe, which have followed each other in such quick succession, and of which 'the end is not get,' the leading periodicals of Britain have become invested with a degree of interest hitherto unknown. They occupy a middle ground between the hasty, disjointed, and necessarily imperfect records of the newspapers, and the elaborate and ponderous treat/sas to be furnished by the hist-rian at a future day. The American publishers, therefore, deem it proper to call renewed attention to these periodicals, and the very low prices at which they are offered to subscribers. The following is their list, viz:

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